FLAGS IN THE SANCTUARY

The Stars and Stripes Flutter from Pulpit and Altar.

CHILDREN HONOR OLD GLORY

Patriotic Flag Day Services at Calvary Baptist Church-Songs of Devotion and Praise-Stirring Addresses by Messrs, Shallenberger and Davis.

Flag Day services were held at Calvary Baptist Church yesterday forenoon. In addition to picturesque exercises executed by the children of the church and the usual patriotic songs and recitations, notable addresses were delivered by W. S. Shallenberger, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, and Webster Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior. Then, too, a letter of regret from President McKinley was read.

The church was thronged, and the majority of the assemblage was of chil American ensigns awang from the chear balcony and finttered in other parts of the church. American daisies decorated the platform. The services opened with the singing of hymn No. 265, beginning: worship the King all glorious above graveredy sing his wondered ove. Shield and Defender, the ancient of Pavillioned in splender and girdled with

Scriptural reading by Pierson H. Bristow, superintendent of Calvary Sunday school, and responses by the scholars followed. The organ and choir rendered "Hau Columbia." and a young man advanced to the front of the speakers' stand, pre to the front of the speakers stand, he sented a silken Union flag, and the great assemblage saluted this by the wayin, of handkerthiefs. Key, Dr. Samuel H. Green, paster of the church, offered prayer, which was followed by the recitation, "Union and Liberty," by Miss Annie Goddart. The singing of "Beloved America," by the junior department of the Sunday-scho came next, and then Paster Green made a little speech of welcome. He extended welcome to all without regard to creed or age who came as American citi howeve to the flag. Next to the white flag of Emanuel binands, he said, come the Star Spangled Banner. It was gratifying that in the great and intensrush of life we could pause for a moment to salute the ensign of our Christian land Sunday-school Supt. Bristow introduced Mr. Shallenberger, who opened his address by referring to the audience as "My dear young friends." He then explained that he meant all those who felt young, for in that way he could slight no one. He won dered, if flars could talk, if that on which floated above and around then could not tell a story of heroism and devotion. Then the speaker recalled that fings could talk, and be told his dear young friends of how the white fing said. in a language which the people of all nations understood; of how the red flag spoke of danger and defiance, and the pellow flag of pestilence and disease. Be reviewed how sea folks, and some land folks, for that matter, too, could hold long range conversations with flags. But, thought Mr. Shallenberger, the flag of all flags was the flag of our country, the symbol of our Government. He called up one of the memories that clustered arouna torn and stained old battle-flag, and how elecuently it spoke to the men who der it. He retold the story of Henry of Navarre, who, after having called his men to attention, bade then follow their standard, and if that fell, to rally round his white crest. He bade the children to follow the cross of Christianity

and the flag of the American republic.
At the close of the address by Mr. Shaller berger, the choir and andience sang "On ward, Christian Soldiers," and severa hundred of the younger children of the Sunday-school, for whom there were no seats enough in the main church, marched through, each little one carrying a flag About a himdred very small children ranging in age from two to five or six years, took positions on the speakers' stand, and at a signal from their teacher repeated in chorus, "I give my heart and my head to my God and my country: One country, one language, one flag." sang a patriotic air and saluted

by waving tiny flags.

Webster Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, followed. As he looked upor this ereat multitude of children and your people, he could not help thinking what become of the country were it not for the Sunday-school, the common school and the church. Some people had said that this Government is only an exby civil war the despots on the creats of bloody thrones laughed and cried, "I fold you so." But if the boys and girls of the were taught lessons of patriotism In the Sunday-schools, the common schools and the church disaster would never conagain. He said he had nothing to say other flags, but that this flag should be good enough for us. It was good enough for us. What this country wanted was a little more patriotism and a little ding of the knee to aristocracy.

As Mr. Davis brought out this senti ment with strong oratorical effect the au dience, contrary to custom, broke forth to He struck another popular chor when he said that many Americans amassed great wealth and then gave away a big measure of it as a dowry to some sin ning daughter for the purchase of a title He would rather have an American son stained with the dust of the farm or the grime of the anvil, than a ten-acre lot full of the "dedes of European nobility. He drew a brilliant picture of a stalwart noble American, with his well-muscled arm tared to his work and the sweat of hones

labor on his face. wanted the children to know that this was the finest and grandest country in the world. Its mountains were the grandest, its fields of waving grain were the broadest, its orchards of red and yellow fruit were the most beautiful and its mineral deposits were the richest. He advised the people of the East that when they had money to expend on a foreign trip, they ought to use it to go West. He wanted Americans to see their own country. He fired some hot shot into those Americans who tour forut knowing anything about the grandeur of their own country. He anted the whole world to Stars and Stripes as the flag of the free He spoke of the United States as the reservoir of the world's wealth.

Liberty, he said, was not the child of tenorance, but of education and of progress. The spirit of liberty had establ free institutions in this country and had sent the invitation to the oppressed in all lands to come and share in the benefits of popular government. He said that we had once a great family trouble, but that It was passed and the Union was stronger than ever. The white lily of peace was growing out of the fields that had ed with blood. The men who had folkwed Grant and Sherman and Sherman, and the men who had fought with Lee and Jackson and Beauregard were now sitting on the same bench, and exchanging

stories of the war. The war was over. He declared that we have the greatest Government on the globe, but that we

must take care of it, and if the opportunity came to take in an outlying island or so, we should not hesitate to do it. This

so, we should not hesitate to do it. Inso observation brought down the house Mrs. Thomas Noyes sang the "Star Spangled Banner," the Juniors sang "Columbia," and small American flags were distributed throughout the audience. Miss Mary Taylor recited, "Freedom, Our Queen," and Miss Cowling gave a violin solo.

Flag Day exercises were held by the kindergarten and primary departments of Calvary Baptist Sunday-school in the Sunday-school room. There was prayer by Mrs. Mower, an address by Paster Green, singing by Mrs. Noyes, and recitations by Cecil Pateman, John Bristow, Richie Mc Lain, Genevieve Kinnear Ely, Evelya Smith and others.

AT RYLAND M. E. CHAPEL. Dr. Hartsock Preaches Eloquently

on the Starry Banner. Flag Day was celebrated at Ryland M. E. Chapel by the preaching of a special sernon by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Hartsock, last night. The occasion was noteworthy also because of the presence of several councils of the Junior Order of American Mechanics. The pulpit was draped with American ensigns and embellished with American

Rev. Dr. Hartsock reviewed the history of the American flag, and introduced many eloquent appeals for greater and more devoted loyalty to the emblem of the republic. Then he told of the significance of the flag. The blue stood for perseverence, the white for purity, and the red for courage in defending the right. The stars that twinkled in the firmament blue typified the glory of the States. He told of some of the associations that cluster around the flag, of the storms of shot and shell, and the scenes of fire and blood through which it has passed. He recalled the brave men who had carried that flag into the white deserts of the Arctic regions, through the sunseared wilds of the South, and to the tops of towering mountains.

The friends of the flag looked upon it with pride and its enemies with terror. Wherever the American saw his flag he felt a sense of security. It was the pledge of civilization and of Christianity. Dr. Hartsock said that be sometimes wondered where our fathers had got that flag. Some imes he thought that angels might have lipped out a section of the blue heaven and brogget it down to earth as the symbol of the American republic. He gave a thought also to the heroes who had died der that flag. He wanted to see the time when the Star Spangled Banner would wave triumphantly alongside of the cross of Christianity, when ma kind should be kree and God should be honored.

The service closed with the singing of "America" and prayer. The councils of the J. O. A. M. represented at the service vere Andrew Jackson, Valley Forge, Jas per. Potomac and Constellation ican Guard Council, No. 1, Senior Order of American Mechanics, and American Flag Council, Daughters of America, also at

A SERMON ON KOREA.

Rev. Mr. Moore Tells of the Spiritual Darkness There.

The pulpit of the Eastern Presbyterion Church was occupied yesterday morning by Rev. Samuel F. Moore, a newly returned ssionary from Seoul, Korea.

The spiritual darkness of the masses it Korea can be felt," said Pev. Mcore, "and the lower cleases are very much averse to the promulgation of the Christian doctrin in their land. The King of Korea and the principal officials, bowever, are very friendly to Americans and to missionary work in the country. The king, in fact us expressed thanks to the Americans for their friendly interest in behalf of Korea

"The churches used by the missionaries In that country are small, consisting gener ally of two rooms, at right angles to each other, one for the men and the other for the women. The missionary, standing at the angle of the rooms, preaches the gospel simultaneously to the men and the Society in that country is disided into many steps or classes. For each class there is a particular style of discourse; for the higher classes high lower closses plainer and less extravagant phraseology There are no public schools in Korea, and the mental darkness of the masses is very great. They have several songs written in Chinese characters, and these they sing over and over, to their great edification. The great mass of the people have never heard of God, and wor-

"Ancestral worship isin vogue asin China and Japan. The ancestral tablet consists of a block of wood, in the center of which is a narrow cell, wherein are supposed to repose the spirits of ancestors. These tablets are objects of great reverence, and are to be found only in the houses of the heads of families of clans. Resides ances tral worship the people worship other spirits. Some of these spirits are supposed reside in old baskets. These baskets are kept in the household for hundreds of Into these baskets are thrown at certain times fish bones and other delicacles for the edification of the spirits. Against all this superstition the missionaries have to

"The 15,000,000 Koreans are sitting is darkness, and the demand for more missionaries is urgent. Fourteen new mis sonaries are wanted there immediately. Fourteen young men in this country have signified their readiness to go to that field, but the missionary board have not

the resources to send them there.
"The missionary work in Korea is of an encouraging nature. There are many converts. The missionaries have all along encouraged converts to establish churche are many Christian churches maintained by the natives, that are in a measure independent of the missionaries.

MCKINLEY AT CHURCH.

the President Hears Dr. Goucher

of Baltimore, Preach. The Rev. Dr. Goncher, president of the Woman's College of Baltimore, preached at the Metropolitan M. E. Church yesterday morning. President McKinley attended the service, and there was a large congregation, though the announcement that Dr. Goncher would preach had not been made in ad

vance President McKinley attended alone yes terday. It has been his usual custom to take with him some friend. People visiting with him at the White House are invariably asked to go to church with him. Cabinet members and Senators have also accompanied him. He occupied his pew

alone Yesterday, however. Dr. Goncher chose for his text Matthew xxv:37, from the parable of the servants and their talents. His sermon was on the subject of the use of the gifts that God has given us.

"God gives us our talents, but not in ing the progression full. They are in trust He works through ment. The idea of the Holy Ghost is such us for the betterment of mankind; for a sanctified development."

and, if we do not." Dr. Johnston, the pastor of the Metropolitan, announced the annual Sunday-school excursion to Marshall Ball, next

A NATURAL RIGHT TO WORK AMERICA'S AMAZING FO

All Men Have This, Says the Rev. Dr. Kent.

A BLESSING, NOT A CURSE

The Danger to the Nation from the Enforced Idleness of Its Men. Necessity for Work a Law of Man's Being-A Great Duty of American Citizens.

The Rev. Dr. Alexander Kent, paster of the People's Church, in a sermon to his congregation on "the danger to the nation from the idleness of its men and the over-taxing of its women and children." said the old notion that work is a curse sent upon man in consequence of trans gression is one of the greatest and most pestilential errors that ever found root in human mind.

An odd thing about this assertion, Dr. Kent said, is that it has not a particle of foundation in the ancient Scriptures, commonly supposed to give it sanction. The writer of the Hebrew story of the world's beginning had no such shallow thought. To him the necessity for work existed in what he pleased to picture as an ideal condition. The Lord God took the man whom he had created and put him into This, however, was not a task imposed upon him as a penalty for sin; it was at once a privilege and duty growing out of his own essential nature and the relation to the physical environment which conditioned his life.

The necessity for work was the very law of his being and not a resultant of his disobedience to law; it ante-dated transgression. Work, in his thought, was natural and necessary and ante-dated sin But thoms and thistles, trouble and sorrow toll and pain, were different. They constituted no part of a normal or necessary order.

Now there is a deep truth underlying this pictorial representation; a truth which we in this generation and in this re-public need to realize as we have never tone before.

We need to realize that work is a natural recessity; that the necessity for it is rected in the very essentials of our teing and can never be outgrown by any accomulation of wealth or any degree of mental or me development. We want to feel that the toil and misery so common, so wides; at least among the masses of our kind are neither natural nor needful; that they are not the necessary outcome of gatural law, but the telling evidence that natural law is being disregarded and disobeyed And we need to fell that this disregard and disobedience is not confined to the poor and miserable and thriftiess, who seem to be the greater sufferers. We need to feel that we are all at fault in just such degree as it is within our power to make things better. We forget our duty to our brothers in our eager care for the lower self. This is not the sin of any class; it is

the sin of every class. If we want all men and women to have equal opportunities to make the most of themselves and the best possible use of their powers, we must not wait for the few who have wealth and influence to move in the matter. They are not moving in that direction. Their interest, as they see it, does not lie that way, and what is more they don't believe that the general nterest does. They believe that general nterest is best served by the survival of the fittest, and that they are the fittest. They don't believe that prosperity for the multitude is possible. The bulk of the people were born to be ruled, and all

hope of self government is empty and value. We have one end in view, a national freedom, and a full opportunity for each

ADDRESS TO STUDENTS.

ermon of Rev. I. L. Thomas at As bury A. M. E. Church,

The colored students of the city were addressed last evening at Asbury A. M E Church, by the pastor, the Rev. I. L. Thomas, on the "Benefits and Objects of Education."

The church, which was crowded to its utmost seating capacity, was tastefully decorated. Within the changel were the portraits of many of the colored race who had become famous as leaders. spicuous among these was a handsome portrait of Hou. Frederick Douglas hung high above others. Special music was rendered by a choir of fifteen voices, under the direction of Mr. Lewis, Mrs. Jarvis presiding at the organ.

During the evening Mrs. Sadie E. Tyree of the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church choir sang with much effect, "Melodious Name The Rev. Mr. Thomas took for his text

the admonition to Isalah, "Show your selves men." This, he said, was not only an admenition, but also an appeal, and as applicable to the generation of today as it was in the time of Isaiah. While admitting the benefits of all text

books and other good books, he said there was none more helpful to the student in directing him in the accomplishment of his life's object than the Bible, and ad vised that it be made a constant study always.

He then appealed to the students to consider the great sacrifices being constantly made for them by their parents and preed them to make the best possible use of the opportunities given them.

The reverend speaker then spoke of the dent. These he enumerated as matten tion, lack of application, and lastly but worse of all, self-conceit and bigheaded-This latter, he said, had cause scores and scores of graduates of the high schools to be blacking boots on the streets today. Our education, however, cannot mplete without religion, and so we should be ever mindful that we keep in mind our relation to God.

GLORY OF THE STARS.

Dr. Ingalls' Sermon at the New

York Avenue Church. The usual Sunday evening services wer held at the New York Avenue Presby terian Church last evening at 8 o'clock Rev. Dr. Ingalls, the pastor, delivered : foreible and eloquent sermon, taking for his text, "One star differs from another

star in glory." He said in part:
"When Paul said that 'one star differ from another in glory' he was only teach

the betterment of the world. With our talents it is our bounden duty to do our best work, and to do it for his glory. We will fall with our talents and be like the servant who hid his one talent in the ground, if we do not."

Continuing, Dr. Ingalls said that God did not fing the planets full-orbed into space, but that they came out of the earthquake, and the fire, and shock. God ground, if we do not." the wilderness, and into danger, in order that they may come out of their trials purified, to take their places as stars in the firmament. "God," he said, "is making such stars always."

Continued from First Page

instrument of torment and degradation for this long-suffering people.
"It is a mystery how they have held "It is a mystery how they have held together so long under the highting curse of the mother country. Spain has made this unhappy island the very bastile of the virious. When we read the declaration of our own independence, and the reasons assigned for the separation of the American colonies from England, they seem almost tame and insignificant as contrasted with the story of this Cuban manifesto, and it is a wonder of this nineteenth century that the Cuban race has not been utterly exterminated: that there should be today in that island any body of people hardy enough to endure the strain of torture inflicted upon them, and heroic enough to face the frowning front of this terrible monster

of Spanish greed and cruelty. "After appealing in vain for many years to the most sacred considerations that can move the sympathy and stir the mind and heart of any mortal man, the Cuban patriots about the middle of this current century, in utter desperation of peace-ful remedy of the evils they endured, began to commit the destiny of their cause to the abaltrament of arms-took their case to the field of battle in 1850-51, in 1855. in 1868, in 1879, in 1885, and on the 24th of February, 1895, commenced the present struggie. And if ever a people was justi-fied before God and man in their resellion against the further domination of tyrany the most heartless, and cruelty the most hellish, that people is the million natives of that ill fated isic.

"If any one would learn the diabolical infamy of Spain, let him read the Book of Blood,' which gives the list of martyr patriots, sacrificed by that satanic power for no other crime than the love of country and fair play in the race of life. It tells the story of slaughter of all classes of men, from highest to lowest, and of women and children outraged and butchered without one trace of compunction any more than of so many cattle and brute beasts.

"The proclamation of General Count Voimaseda, April 4, 1869, was so horrible that Gen. Grant, then President, through his Secretary of State, Hamilton Fish, said of it: 'In the interest of Christian civilization and common humanity, I hope that this document is a forgery. If it be indeed genuine, the President (the greatest general modern times) instructs me, in the most forcible manner, to protest against such mede of warfare!' In the years '68, '69, '70, about 5,000 captives were executed to may nothing of those siain in battle, and with methods of indescribable barbarity.

'In a letter under date of September 22, 1869, one Pedro Fardon, writing to his father, says: 'We do not leave a creature alive where we pass, let it be man or animal. If we find cows we kill them; if herses, ditto; if hoga, ditto; men, women or children, ditto. As to houses, we burn So every one receives his due- the mer in balls, the animals in bayonets-the sland will remain a desert."

"And what are the liberties which Spain is conferred on the Cubans!
"I. There is no freedom of locomotion. may venture out of his house a license from the government, which costs annually from 25 cents to \$50. If he does he is arrested. Even beggars are not ex-

empt. "2 There is no personal security. In the midst of profound pence, without any process of law, they may be arrested, im-

prisoned or deported.
"3. There is no freedom of thought or n. The press is muzzled, or made subservient to the dictates of the tyrant

There is no right to hold public meetings, nor even an assembly at a prise, without a Boense and the presence of a Spaniard spy.
"5. The Cubans have no right to elect

those who govern them. All the officials are Spaniards, appointed by Spain. The Cubans have neither vote nor voice in the matter of taxation, nor in the

expenditure of revenue They are taxed every year some mest of which is stelen by the officials, and not a penny goes to internal improvements or even any sanitary measure for the health of the people. the fountain of vellow fever, destruc-

tive to all comers. '8 Gigantic frauds and swindles are continued, and no Spanish delinquent is ever punished. "Such are the liberties which Spain

provides for the Cubaus! "Now as to the Cuban army. All Spanfards have always labored to make the impression on the outside world that 'the insurgents are nothing but a conglomerate mass of bandits, assassins, ignorant nes and foreign adventurers,' while the fact is that the whole Cuban population are against the terrible misrule of Spain. Of course, there are some actuated by bribes or self-interest, as there were in our war of Revolution. But the Cuban army of patriots is organized in five corps, disposed in different sections of the island numbering in all from 30,000 to 40,000 men. In the present two years' conflict Spain has sent against them an army of 200,000 men, and in her military rule in Cuba for the last fifty years she has assigned nearly half a million of her soldiery to suppress the Cuban outbreaks. Most of these are conscripts from the young men of the Peninsula, sent over to exterminate the patriots, while an army of 80,000 vet erans is kept at home to safeguard the

"Spain's treatment of her prisoners is nough in itself for the strong arm of intervention. No power in our day should be allowed to indulge in such savagery, if there is any means to prevent An attempt is made to make the world believe that the Cubans are incapable of self-government. What an irony there is in this. Spanish civilization, as exhibited in Cuba, is a travesty on all ideas of civilization, and as for self-government, if the Cubans had today no better civil polity than that of a herd of swine it would be a vast improvement over the present condition, as they are denied almost every privilege which it is the object of human government to guarantee, and there is no form of injustice and out

rage which is not inflicted upon them. "At the close of the ten-years' struggle in 1879 the patriots capitulated upon assurances of reform by the Spanish goverament. But those promises were made simply to end the strife and then to be utterly disregarded, so that since that dat the condition has been far worse than oppression had become intolerable, and Jose Marti, the great Juhan leader, after sounding the Tocsis of revolt, which began on February 24 1895, three months later gave up his life fighting for the country he loved so well. From that day to this no greater tragedy than the Cuban war has been enacted be neath the sup. And while we have been straining our vision to behold the appalling spectacle of Armenian and Cretan atrocity more awful and heart-thrilling chapte satante cruelty bas been enacting just before our eyes! There is nothing more terrible in human history! How long will it take our Government to wake up o these appalling facts and pronounce the word that shall set Cuba free?

"The Republican platform on which the resent Administration came into power nas the following:

'From the hour of achieving their own independence the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other American peoples to

free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abeling interest the herde battle of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression, and our lest hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty. The government of Spain, having lost control of Coba, and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citiproperty or aver of resident American zens, or to comply with its treaty abiliga-tions, we believe that the Government of the United States should actively use its influences and good offices to reston peace and give independence to the island ' "And another clause in the same plat-

form reads: "We hopefully look forward to the eventual withdrawal of the European powers from this hemisphere and to the on of all of the Englishspeaking part of the continent by the free

msent of its inhabitants." 'Is it not most natural that these truggling patriots should look to this overnment with expectation of help to deliver them from the grasp of a monster who is gradually choking the very life out of them? And will our nation stand by and see the new government organized at Jimquaya, in the province of Puerto Principe, September 18, 1895, and hav-ing all the functions of a republic, smitten down and effaced from the map of re-publics in this Western Hemisphere-and this, when the American veto once pronounced from our gunboats with a vol thunder rolling over the Cuban coast, would crown the end of the long conflict with Caban freedom and independence!

'Unless I am greatly mistaken, this whole nation is ready to back the Govern ment of the United States in any plan which will speedily drive the implacable and blood thirsty Spanlard from the soil of Cuba, and with an effectual warning never again to politte that soil with his mis-shapen and bloody feet!

Why then, this grinding delay? Read that most touching story of Christ-the story of the good Samaritan. The poor man had been beaten and robbed by the highwaymen of Jericho, and left for dead upon the spot; the priest passed by and left him bleeding let the Roman hierarchy take note of this. The Levite also saw him in his blood, but shook his head, passed on, and thought no more. Have not certain members of our great Senate been playing the Levite's part of criminal indifference to this astounding outburst of human depravity? But there is more than onman in the Senate of the United States who has nobly done his duty. Senator Morgan, the good Samaritan, the true neighbor to him who fell among the thieves-Senator Morgan, with his heavy guns, and Senator Mason, with his maide spend, and all the others who voted for the resolution-Democrats and Republic honor to them for their noble

"With untiring assiduity, Senator Moz gan has traced the history of this dark and dreadful struggle of Cuban valor, and finally brought with him Senators en to pass the resolution according the rights of belligerency to the Cubansin their contest with their Spanish tyrants. Senator Morgan has given an immense amount of time and labor to realize even this result. The priests and Levites of the Senate have tried to balk him at every turn, but hetriumphed at last-yet only to have his resolution hung up for all these weeks in the E

"Amazing folly and stapidity! There they sit, the representatives of the people, with petition of six millions of Americans praying them to declare belligerent rights for Cuba, before their eyes, and while the great American heart is throbbing with one universal polsation of sympathy with the Caban patriots-and do nothing. are wheedling all our nation with a tech niculity They say they were called to meet to pass a tariff bill, and when they have done that they are going ho Spame, shame, shame, on the lame and impotent conclusion. How dare they defy the wiff of the people of this land, or, at east, sine-tenths of them, who are ready today to go to war with Spain and figh. this question out, both on hand and sen. Have they so soon forgotten their own platform?

'Are they so sensitive to their treaty obligations with Spain, whom thus for our Government has been upholding in her savagery in Cuba? Have they forgotten how promptly Spain recognized the belligerent rights of the Confederacy here thirty six years ag? And what are treaty obligations with a monster of cruelty and injustice such as Spain has proved herself to be in that desolated island? Treaty of ligations to the wind! Let us strike for justice and humanity! Are they afraid of the damage which the Spanish navy would do our merchant marine people in three months would improvise a may that would blow the Spanish squadrons out of every sea under beaven. Besides, I believe that in so just a cause the elements of air and ocean would descroy them as they did the Armada in the time of Elizabeth

'Are they afraid of exciting a cor bination of European powers against us? That is simply impossible. The European concert is a mystery of humbug which providence, for some wise purpose, per-mits to hang as a shield over the death bed of the unspeakable Turk, and they will have their hands full in watching the sun set of the abominable Turkish empire. Here we are, about to take possession of a cluster of islands 2,000 miles away from us, in the face of the protest of a de posed Christian Queen, whose claim to the overeign prerogatives among her people was forcibly set aside by the coun d'ete of a score of men from our own country, and we think this is all right in the advancing march of our Christian civilization.

'Yet here is Cuba, bleeding and prostrate at our very threshold, with a thousand ties of sympathy and fraternity arising from the historic fortunes of this Western Hemisphere, and we refuse to stretch out to her a helping hand! What perversity of blindness and infatuation is it that makes us pause? Why do we not say to Spain at once 'Hold! Enough! Withdraw your army from Cuban soil; your gunboats from the Cuban coast; your oligarchy from the title of dominion in that island; and when you have done this we will see that your just ciaims, if you have any, shall be

"In my humble opinion, this is the point which has now been reached. Everything is ripe and ready for the word. Let Congress act, and act at once. There is a God above us looking down to see what we are going to do. The Cuban Lazarus is at our gate. Uncle Sam is the rich man parable. You know the sequel. While the dogs licked the beggar's sores Dives was feasting sumptuously every day and paid no need. But in hell he lifted up his eyes, being in torment, beseeching that Lazarus might bring him a drop of water to cool his parched tongue. It is an old saying that the mills of the gods grind

slow, but they grind exceeding fine to strike, and that the great mass of our people will support almost any measur which looks to the speedy accomplishment of the independence of Cuba of the Span ish crown It has often been said that nothing can ever be settled till it is set tled right; and I believe this, because a just God; of an Almighty Ruler of all nations, who says to the wrath of man far shalt thou go, but no farther!" not already demonstrated that there can be no peace in that island till Spain is wholly driven out, and the Cubans are left free to set up their own form of government and to become responsible for its success? This must be the outcome, or

the race of Cuban patriots must be wholly conne exterminated, with not a man left to tell west.

the tale, while the Spanish autocrat sits desolation of a desert island! An island of sacred soil, where sleeps the dust of the patriot heroes with their wives and chill dren, who once cried out to us for help,

but found their cry in vain! "The position of one Senator in the Levite crowd who opposed the passage of the belligerency resolution in the Senate, a few weeks since, was indeed ridiculously sublime. In substance it was this: Yes, we see the hig robber is pounding the poot traveler to death, but we cannot righteous interfere, because you see the victim is maked—he has no clothes on his back—that is, no form of government—he is a nomad and naked at that Let the robber go on Hands off!

ounding him to death. Hands off The philosophy of this grave Sc must have been borrowed from old Dr Teufeldsdrock, in 'Sartor Resartus,' that clothes constitute the crittur!" with Christ of Nazareth, 'the body is more than ralment. Spain has robbe the Cubans of the republican raiment they have long desired; and now because, coording to the priestly Sepator, they are not panoplied in governmental armor, let them perish. We must not interfere. But the whole argument is a falsehood in fact and fallacy in law. How fortunate that the Levite contingency in the Senate was so small a minority! "In a few days we shall celebrate the

Independence. It will queken memories of the aid we had from across the sea, as a time when a price was faid on every head of our fathers, and when they were in peril of Seath from moment to moment as rebels against an English king. How strange the story of this century's events. During the coming week we, the children of those patriotic sires, will jo'n in the world's laudation of an English Que has been wiser in her generation than all the English rulers who went before her Not that British power has been so pure with unstained innocence in every di-rection, for we are all sinners before Godnone of our skirts are clean as to the African and Indian, Sepoy and Chinamanthough we have been trying to repent for thirty years, so that on the whole, there is ample ground for the Victorian acclains. But as contrasted with all this where is the crown of Spain today? What is that power doing amid these sounds of jubile tion, the wide world round? Crushing ber heel down upon the neck of a prostrate colony and grinding her own kith and kin to atoms beneath the millstone of a merciless and inhuman war, and we, as a great and powerful people, are standing by with our hand in our pocket, and look-ing complacently at this horrible spectacle without the sign of a motion to interven

'What will the world say of us? What will the muse of history record against us if we prove fulthless to this great dilemma God only knows. God only can predict the nces or measure the results of this shilly-hallying policy, on the part of this American republic, while we refuse by the strong arm of power to rectify the disorders and abolish the red-handed tyronny which has dominated so long in that sorrow-freighted island.

"To all this the blood-suckers and speculators on change, and all the diletant folling in the saloon of every carpet knight will cry out 'Jingoism,' 'Jingoism' and with that sneer will seek to stifle every sentiment of sympathy with our struggling brethren, now wading in the smoke and ravage of battle toward the longed-for good of Cuban independence!

'Oh, I am faint with shame and humiliation when I think of the selfishness and bell-fire greed of these money-shavers and fashionable diplomatic drones among who are ready to turn any corner adopt any means, devise any methods, to fatten on the miseries of their fellow-men! With not one fiber of human bretherhood in them, the most patriotic appeals find no response in their petrified and selfish souls! Talk to us of prudence and discretion, of the difficulties and emharrasements of diplomacy, of 'entungling alliances,' and of the secrets of cabinets and courts, of the cost and consequence of such an appeal to the arbitrament of the sword, when a whole race of people is being slaughtered and outraged, threatened with extermination by a tyrant whose infamy no language can depict. Ob, have we not seen this bloody and awful drama over and over, and wept over the the fate of slaves, with the heel of the ressor grinding over them-Poland es of the tyrant's cruel power!

'And freedom shricked as Kosciusco fell.' "When will this world be free of tyranny and wrong? When will this republic forth its arm of strength and say to this European arrogance of despotism, 'Pro-ail O procul, esti profanti' You shall no louger on this hemisphere repeat the atrocities which blacken with shame the story of let your voice be heard once more in the shall tremble with the echoes of indignation, which the apathy of our Governs

"I wish the coming Fourth of July might be devoted to the cause of the Cuban patriots all over the land; that trumpet and drum and ringing bells and thundering cannon might ofter one all-resounding voice that Cuba shall be free! I wish that the Queen's jubilee might end In a British movement for the vindication of Greece and the abolition of the unspeak able Turk. It was only yesterday that in conversation with a beloved friend who had not long since left a seat in the Senate of the United States, he said in substance this: There are two plague spots on the globe that ought to be at once out-one by John Bull and one by Uncle Sam-Turkey and Cuba. England would do it if she could save the shekels she has loaned to the mergless Turk. We have not even this lame excuse. We have,

in fact, no excuse at all. "Spain, by her cruelties, has forfeited all right of recognition under the law of nations; and if she cannot, as she does not. keep her treaties with us, why do we hesttare to take the initiative and say to her: Go out and go away from this hemispher and go back to your own place on that side of the sen where the God of nations has planted you; but you shall not con tione to plunder and rob and despe unhappy Cubans of everything that is sacred to humanity. You shall not con-tinue to make it for them a hell upon earth!

"The great general said; 'Let us have peace!' And there can be no peace till Cuba is free. We do not want a Canadian We want no more meddling of Cuba the European powers with any people in this hemisphere. When an attempt was made during our civil war to estab lish a Romish monarchy in Mexico overthrowing the Republic, we said it must not be, and Maximilian lost his life

for his hardihood! 'Away then with the red tape of all diplomacy. Come to the point We have ad enough of inquiry and investigation We all know what is at stake. Aml if we ain triumph in this battle it will be to our eternal shame. Oh, for strong hearts and brave hands and swift feet to execute what does seem to be here and now the very will of heaven-

'Oh, once again to Freedom's cause re-The Patriot Tell, the Bruce of Bannock

burn!" "

Hundreds of thousands have been in-duced to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, by reading what it has done for others, and, baving tested its merits for themselves, are today its warmest I) ends. For sale by Henry Evans, Wholesale and Retail Druggist. 938 F street northwest, and Connecticut avenue and S street north-

FAITH CURE CRITICISED

Rev. Mr. Parson Invokes Against the Christian Scientists.

One of the "Other Gospels" Condemued by the Bible-Pantheisna of the Boldest Character.

The Rev. W. E. Parson delivered an interesting sermon to a large congregation at the Church of the Reformation yesterday morning. He spoke on the various kinds of religion, but confined his remarks chiefly to criticism of Christian Science, toking as his text Galatians, 1.9. "As we said before so say I now sgain. If any man preach any other gospel unto you then that you have received let him be

In the course of his remarks Dr. Parson said: "Think what a list is now before the public, like parasites, feeding upon the life of the church. To one of the going to call your attention this morning. Christian Science is one of those modern other geopeis. Like most of its lind it masquerades under a very large and de ceptive little. That seems to be one peculiar feature of the other gospels. It claims about everything in its name, which is usually an elaborate contradiction of its elaims.

"Curistian Science seems a very harmless and proper designation, but it covers a mass of the most unscientific and unchristian material ever put together to make another gospel. I should not take it into consideration but for the fact that it is typical of the tendency of our time to run into fantastic interpretations of the gospet, which in the end do what Paul rebukes in his chapter.

"Christian science is a philosophy and a religion. In fact it is in direct conflict with the fundamental traths of Christ, and therefore becomes another gospel which must find itself falling under the rebuke invoked in this sentence. Its philosophy put in a few words is that God is all, all is God, there is nothing else. All else must be only the shadow-imaginary. Evil does not exist. Sin does not exist. Man Man has no separate existence from God, there-fore ne can never be at variance with his creator. Sickness is an imagination, death is unreal; matter, and the mortal body are nothing but a belief and filesion; there is neither a personal Deity, a personal devil, nor a personal man.

"In other words, Christian Schence is the boldest kind of pantheism. With high sounding words about God being all and nothing existing apart from him, it lands its followers in that dreary region of spiritualism through which Greek and Hindu philosophers groped in trying to explain that all infinite things were merely aspects of the parts of the one cternal eing. In Christ's gospel the world is a reality. Its pain, pleasures, and diseases are taken as substantial facts. Provi-dence is a fact indicating the superintending care and love of a God who is the first great reality. Our personality is a fact also. We stand as units of existence. The individual conscience and the individual consciousness bear evidence of this universal fact. Why should anyone want any other gospel? Christ Himself has said that we cannot climb up by any other way."

At the conclusion of the regular services the annual meeting of the congregation was held. Officers were balloted for, and elected as follows: Elders, J. C. Slater, L. W. Slater, and H K. Wagner, L. P. De Graw was elected deacon. The annual report of the treasurer was read, and showed a deficiency of several bumbred dollars. Reports from the other branches were read, as follows: Ladies' Aid Society, \$247.11 on hand; Sunday-school, \$36.51 on hand; Woman's Missionary Society, \$3.28 on hand. As there was no important ject to the call of the pastor.

LUTHERAN GENERAL SYNOD.

Dr. Butler Tells of His Visit to the

Mansfield Convention. Dr. L. G. Butler, of the Lutheran Place Memorial Churce, devoted his services yes-Church, from the annual convention of which, held at Mansfield, Ohio, from June

9 to 18, he has just returned. than most general bodies in the Lutheran church of the United States. It represents about 180,000 communicants, while in the cettire church there are over one and a half millions. The synod-that is, most of the churches composing it—use the vermacular in their services. It is actuated by the most liberal spirit and fraternizes with

Dr. Butler then went on to say that the general synod, like other bodies of its kind, performed its work by means of boards and found that plan very effective There were special boards on the subjects of home and foreign missions, church tension, home for disabled pastors, and

The reports brought in at the convention this month were very encouraging showing an advance all along the line in the work of the church. Among other things it was reported that in the 1,500 churches in the synod there are over 1,000 Christian Endeavor societies, probably a larger number proportionately than in any other body. Another encouraging report was read by the delegate from the United Norwegian Lotheran Church, who stated that the church he represented as a body was in favor of temperance. This should effectually deay the statement so frequently made that all foreigners opposed the temperance movement. Dr. Butier closed by reading a set of resolutions adopted by the convention favoring

prohibition and Sabbath observance. A MINISTER OVERCOME.

Rev. Mr. Jenkins Falls in His Pulpit from Vertigo.

Rev Paul Jenkins, rector of the Episcopal Church at Tennallytown, was overcome with an attack of vertigo while chanting the creed during the services yesterday merning. He felt the attack coming upon him, but before he was able to get to his seat he fell over upon the The services were brought to an abrupt dose by the misfortune.

A physician was summoned and the rector soon revived and was sent to his home, No 211 First street southeast, where he was reported as much improved last night.

The Georgetown Elecution Contest. The annual contest in elecution at Georgetown College will be held in Gaston Hall this evening at 8 o'clock. The speakers will be: W. E. Fox, '97; F. Donogline, '97; T. J. O'Neil, '99; P. T. Cauthorn, '99; J. A. O'Shoa, '99: H. S. Harrington, J. Cutten, '99. The Judges are Senator Weilington, of Maryland: Representative Brundickre, of Arkansus, and Lleut, Sands, U. Before the judges reader their decision them will be a distribution of premiums among the prize winners of the

endemic department of Georgetown. Do you know that you can have the Mars. ing, Evening and S unlay Times delivered at your residence for stry cents a month?